

further toward the east. Our foremost divisions are approaching the Bielsk-Biala railway.

Before Nova Georgievsk two further fronts on the northeastern front were captured by storm. We took 600 prisoners and captured twenty cannon.

Army group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The left wing met with renewed strong resistance yesterday in the Kamionka section on both sides of Siemiatyze. On the Bug and south-east of Siemiatyze we forced our way across the Kamionka section. The enemy was driven back to (name deleted). Our right wing reached the southern bank of the Bug.

**Russians Driven Across Bug.**

Army group of General Field Marshal von Mackensen: This army group has driven its enemies across the Bug and into the outer positions of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk. East of the Bug our troops penetrated across the railway line of Chelm-Brest-Litovsk in an easterly direction.

Military experts agree that the loss of Kovno is a serious blow to the Russians. The critic of "The London Times" said this morning:

"If the enemy succeeds in reducing Kovno and is thereby able to cross the Niemen he will be in the rear of the Russian line north of the Sventy, and with the junction of the two wings of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army the position of the Russian right flank will be very difficult."

The official German statement of yesterday announced the capture of the fortress on the southwest front of Kovno, together with 4,500 prisoners and 240 guns. This was interpreted as foreshadowing the fall of the fortress proper, but its accomplishment so speedily was hardly expected.

The famous German general, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, personally took command of the army attacking Kovno. The selection of Germany's national hero for this task indicated the importance attached to the operation by the German General Staff.

**Kovno a First-Class Fortress.**

Kovno, capital of the Russian province of that name, is on the right bank of the Niemen. It is a fortress of the first class. Its civilian population is more than 75,000.

When Warsaw fell the Austrian and German forces in Russia were operating in three large divisions. From the south Field Marshal von Mackensen pressed into Poland with the troops with which he had succeeded the province from the Russians. From the west Prince Leopold of Bavaria advanced directly at the Warsaw front. From the north came the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, advancing through the Baltic provinces.

After Warsaw was captured a junction was effected between the army groups of Mackensen and Leopold. The capture of Kovno probably will result in the capture of the northern and central Teutonic forces in a line from the Baltic provinces to Galicia. Kovno is a unit of a line of fortresses running from the Niemen south and east, connected by railroad. On this line are Grodno, Brest-Litovsk and Litsk.

The German forces advancing on Brest-Litovsk have defeated the Russians near Biala, to the west of the fortress, within range of the guns of the stronghold, while a short distance northwest of the fortress the southern bank of the River Bug has been cleared of Russians, according to official communication received from Vienna to-night.

**AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.**

The communication says: "On the 15th, while the German forces advanced along the west bank of the Bug River, the troops under the command of Lieutenant Field Marshal von Arz remained in the fortress, within range of the guns of the stronghold, while a short distance northwest of the fortress the southern bank of the River Bug has been cleared of Russians, according to official communication received from Vienna to-night."

**Russians Ready to Quit**

**Vilna, Raided from Air**

Petrograd, Aug. 18.—German aeroplanes are persistently bombarding the city of Vilna, about fifty miles east of Kovno.

The possibility of the capture of Vilna is foreseen in Petrograd, and operations preliminary to its evacuation are in progress. The Government General has ordered the removal of the equipment of factories, banks, supplies of metals, including church bells, and everything else which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and livestock are being taken away.

Preparations for the evacuation of Bielsk continues. The town is in darkness at night on account of attacks by German aircraft.

Reports from Poland say that the Russians who remained in Warsaw after its capture have been removed to the interior of Germany.

**Czar Gives Petrograd**

**Palace for Hospital**

Petrograd, Aug. 18.—The Winter Palace of Emperor Nicholas at Petrograd has been converted into a hospital for the wounded, with 1,000 beds. The row

**To Beachwood Lot Owners**

On and after June 30, and continuing through the summer, Central Railroad of New Jersey trains will leave from Liberty Street as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:  
4:00 A. M. arriving at Beachwood 4:45 A. M.  
10:00 A. M. arriving at Beachwood 12:22 P. M.  
1:30 P. M. arriving at Beachwood 4:20 P. M.  
5:00 P. M. arriving at Beachwood 7:25 P. M.

SATURDAYS ONLY:  
1:00 P. M. arriving at Beachwood 3:06 P. M.

SUNDAYS ONLY:  
8:45 A. M. arriving at Beachwood 11:18 A. M.  
6:44 A. M. arriving at Beachwood 9:07 A. M.  
9:41 A. M. arriving at New York 12:00 Noon.  
2:41 P. M. arriving at New York 5:25 P. M.  
6:00 P. M. arriving at New York 9:25 P. M.

Tickets should be purchased to Beachwood. The round trip fare is \$3.00.

**WAR COSTS BRITAIN FOURTH OF OFFICERS**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 18.—The mortality among officers of the British expeditionary force is estimated by insurance experts at 210 a thousand each year.

In the South African war, the rate was 53, and the normal rate in peace times is only 5.

**Russian Counter on Bug**

**Inflicts Heavy Losses**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Zurich, Aug. 18.—Dispatches from Innsbruck report that the Russians have made a vigorous counter attack north of Siedlce in the wooded part of the Bug. In the course of the engagement the Bug fought by the troops of Prince Leopold, the Russians attacked with such violence that thousands of Germans were put hors de combat in two hours.

The Russians, thanks to the great victory achieved at Vidova, are able to retreat in good order to the north of that locality. They continue, however, to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. During this battle the Germans lost 12,500 men, the 13th and 14th 16,000, not counting 5,000 missing.

In the Courland fighting between Schoenberg and Friedland, the Russians by their continued attacks rendered the retreat of the German army more and more difficult.

The Germans have been obliged to make heavy sacrifices to extricate their divisions closely pressed by Russians along the whole course of the Dvina, as well as at Gross Buschhof and Alt Selberg. They have brought two army corps from the south to continue the struggle.

On the Memel the German retreat is being carried on in good order. The Russians to the west of Kovno have pushed forward 800 metres at Malyshyn and in all wooded parts of the region. The Germans lost 6,000 men.

The Russians are continuing their retreat at Nova Georgievsk. They have captured machine guns and taken 1,000 prisoners. The Germans lost 1,000 killed and wounded. On both banks of the Kryzna and in the plain between Biard and Lukow the Russians are fighting desperately and the retreat is taking place under very good conditions.

**Gravest Disaster, London Press Calls Kovno's Fall**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 18.—"The Daily News" says:

"The fall of Kovno is the gravest disaster which has yet befallen the Russian arms. The German victory is important in two respects. It is evident that great booty has been taken, and it is evident that a very large number of heavy guns such as Russia can very ill spare must have fallen into the enemy's hands. It is to be suspected, also, that the loss of the fortress, which has been very heavy, has been a large one. In both these respects the defeat at Kovno is much more serious than the loss of Warsaw, but the question is the use which the enemy will make of their gain. It may be taken as certain that the immediate result of the fall of Kovno will be the capture of Vilna, Dvinsk and the main railway to Petrograd."

"The Chronicle" says:

"This German success facilitates Hindenburg's bold operations in the Baltic provinces and places the railway from Vilna to Petrograd in danger. The Russian belief that the enemy's new objective is Petrograd, which is 300 miles from Vilna."

"The fall of Kovno menaces the line of the Niemen and the Bug. Men of the Niemen and the other from the northwest and the other from the southeast, are converging on the important fortress and railway centre of Brest-Litovsk. Strategically, Brest is of immense importance. Were it to become untenable or fall by capture, the German and Austrian forces would have succeeded in driving a great wedge between the Russian armies of the south and those of the north, which would then be divided by the Pripet marshes into two separate groups."

"This is clearly the purpose of German strategy both at Vilna and at Brest. The situation for our brave ally is full of peril. If a diversion in the western theatre of war would bring the Russian relief it would undoubtedly have been undertaken. The commander of the Allied forces are the best judges of the time when an effective offensive can be made."

**BRYAN'S SON-IN-LAW WINS DISTINCTION**

Captain R. E. Owen, British Royal Engineers, Mentioned in Orders at Dardanelles.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Information reached Washington to-day that Captain R. E. Owen, of the British Royal Engineers, had been "mentioned in orders" by Sir Ian Hamilton, the British commander at the Dardanelles, for distinguished gallantry in action.

Captain Owen is a son-in-law of William Jennings Bryan.

**LONDON PAPERS SEIZED BY POLICE**

London, Aug. 18.—Under government instructions, the London and Southford of the offices and headquarters of the Independent Labor party, "The Labor Leader" and "The Socialist Review."

Every copy of these publications and hundreds of pamphlets issued by the party dealing with labor problems arising from the war were seized. No arrests were made.

**DACIA SOLD AND RENAMED**

Bought by Frenchman and Sails for Cardiff as Yezer.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The former American steamship Dacia, condemned by a French prize court in spite of her transfer from German to American registry after the outbreak of the war, has been sold. Her new French owner has renamed her the Yezer.

The vessel sailed to-day from Cherbourg for Cardiff.



The Kaiser has spent most of his time with the German armies in the field, crossing from front to front. His soldiers have come to know and cheer the Emperor and the splendid horse he rides.

**GERMAN PAPERS FOR ANNEXATION**

Praise Resolution of the National Liberal Party.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Zurich, Aug. 18.—The section of the German press which favors an energetic policy has received the annexation resolution of the National Liberal party with enthusiasm. The "Taegliche Rundschau" praises the courage shown by the leaders of the National Liberals, Bassermann, Stresemann and Fuhrmann, "whose bold initiative will save the future of Germany."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," on the other hand, tries to diminish the effect which the resolution will have abroad by declaring that the German nation must not be confused with any political party and that much less importance is attached to this resolution in Germany than in foreign countries.

The "Leipziger Volkszeitung" says the fact that the Chancellor failed to win over the National Liberals to his scheme for modified annexation is a severe check to his policy. The National Liberals represent the mass of the German bourgeoisie and have behind them all the forces of commerce

**MORGENTHAU WON PASSES FROM TURKS FOR ALLIES**

Moving U. S. S. Scorpion Earned Freedom for 12 Men.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, through not pressing his protest against the Turkish order that the U. S. S. Scorpion should move in the inner part of the Golden Horn, won permission for the departure from Turkey of six Englishmen and six Frenchmen.

A Hayes dispatch from Sofia says that this was the most important of the questions settled during discussion of the Scorpion's case.

**MAP SHOWING EFFECT OF FALL OF KOVNO.**



**LONDON RAIDED BY ZEPPELINS; BOMBS KILL 10**

Thirty-six Hurt—Women and Children Among Victims.

**CAUSES A SPURT IN RECRUITING**

Dirigibles Seen Coming from Dutch Coast—Fired On by Anti-Aircraft Guns.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 18.—Ten persons were killed and thirty-six injured in this city by bombs dropped from Zeppelins in an air raid last night. Several buildings, including a church, were greatly damaged.

The bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the city. Early this morning all London knew about the raid. Thousands of persons walked or rode in taxis and tramcars to the scene of the raid. The vast throng had every appearance of a crowd out on a bank holiday.

Despite the meagre information given out by the government, the general public seemed fully informed of the details, and the raid has been the chief topic of conversation all over the city. If the Zeppelins were intended to frighten the populace, the raid has had a contrary effect and simply stirred up the public as no other event of the war has done.

Increases Recruiting.

Recruiting has taken a sharp spurt all over London. At the Horse Guards' parade nearly five hundred enlisted and were dispatched to the various depots in the middle of the day. Similar reports were received from other parts of the city.

The statement of the Official Press Bureau says:

"Zeppelins visited the eastern counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action and it is believed that one Zeppelin was hit."

"Air patrols were active, but owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions the Zeppelins were able to escape."

"Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged."

"The following casualties have been recorded:—

"Killed—Men, seven; women, two; children, one.

"Injured—Men, fifteen; women, eighteen; children, three.

"All the above were civilians."

Seen Off the Netherlands.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says four Zeppelins were sighted passing over the islands of Vlieland and Wieringer, off the Netherlands coast. The dirigibles were sailing from the east in the direction of the English coast. The hour of their appearance is not stated.

The "Handelsblad," of Amsterdam, says that Dutch troops opened fire to-day upon a German Zeppelin which appeared over Dutch territory.

This newspaper, says a Reuters dispatch, states that the Zeppelin L-10 appeared over the island of Vlieland, cruising about for an hour. The Dutch soldiers fired at her with rifles.

The Zeppelin finally sailed away, passing between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

On the night of May 31 Zeppelins made an attack on London in a district described in the official communication merely as "in the metropolitan area." On that occasion about ninety bombs were dropped. Four persons were killed and a few others injured.

The latest raid is the third of the

**A YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WORLD WAR**

German cavalry occupied Brussels.

Belgian army withdrew toward Antwerp.

French recaptured Muelhausen, but were checked in Lorraine.

Fierce fighting at Aerschot.

new series of aerial attacks which, after a lapse of several weeks, began on Monday of last week. On the two previous occasions twenty persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

**Air Raiders Damaged Harwich, Berlin Report**

Berlin, Aug. 8 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The Overseas News Agency reports that the latest Zeppelin attack on the English coast, made last week, resulted in much damage.

"Travelers arriving in Holland from England report that the last Zeppelin attack on Harwich caused serious damage, the extent of which has been supplied by the Official Press Bureau," the news agency says. "The explosion of heavy bombs and the resulting catastrophe caused great confusion. Coast guards deserted their posts. The number of killed is not known. Seventeen persons were wounded."

"One bomb struck the post-office, and mail bags were destroyed by fire. Postal service between Harwich and Holland has not yet been re-established."

**\$8,000,000 GOLD SALE IN LONDON AIDS CREDIT HERE**

Bankers Hopeful Over Prospect of Loan as Sterling Rises.

Progress toward the establishment of a big British credit in this country did not reach a definite stage yesterday, although bankers interested in the negotiations were hopeful of an early arrangement whereby the foreign exchange market would be more than temporarily strengthened. That developments were of a favorable character, however, was indicated in a recovery of remittance rates for bills from London, which closed at 46 3/4, against Tuesday's last quotation of 46 1/2. Cables also closed higher at 46 1/2.

It is also believed that strength was imparted to the market by the announcement contained in London dispatches that the Bank of England has sold more than \$8,000,000 in bar gold for America. Another factor referred to was the selling of American stocks in London and the subsequent buying of sterling exchange here to pay for them.

The closing quotations on francs yesterday were 5.9 for checks and 5.95 for cables, compared with a low of 6.05 and 6 on Tuesday.

Greater buoyancy in French exchange was attributed to the admission by bankers that J. P. Morgan & Co. have practically completed arrangements with the French government for the withdrawal of \$27,000,000 3 1/2 per cent franc bonds of the Pennsylvania Company, which were deposited as part collateral for the recent French loan, amounting to \$40,000,000. This issue will be replaced by new bonds payable in dollars.

In high banking circles it was stated yesterday that delay in the establishment of a British credit here has been due to the selling of American stocks in London and the subsequent buying of sterling exchange here to pay for them.

The opinion is pretty general, too, that a \$500,000,000 public offering of British bonds would not be subscribed for except under conditions which Great Britain would be unwilling to accept.

For this reason it is understood the suggestion has now been made from the American bankers that a public offering of British bonds, say, between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, be accompanied by a banking loan of an equal amount be made with American securities as collateral, with a continuation of gold shipments. This method of meeting the foreign exchange situation has been favored with American bankers and efforts are being made to influence Great Britain's financial advisers to take the same viewpoint.

**FRENCH SEE GOOD IN COTTON BAN**

Less U. S. Losses, Says "Le Temps"—British Release German Goods.

Paris, Aug. 18.—"Le Temps" to-day says that making cotton contraband of war would tend to decrease controversies, since it involves arrangements destined to spare American cotton growers losses.

The journal contrasts the Allies' sea policy with "the German submarine war of indiscriminate destruction of commerce on the seas, involving the massacre of neutrals without warning."

London, Aug. 18.—At the request of A. G. Hays, attorney for the American consignees, Great Britain has issued permits for the shipment of some German goods, ordered before March 1 but not paid for.

The consignments, some in Rotterdam awaiting shipment, and others still in Germany, are valued at several millions of marks.

In the presence of Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General, Referee Holman Gregory formally released to-day most of the 200 separate consignments seized in April on the American steamer Ogechee, from Bremen for New York. The few consignments still held include those whose owners have not yet been notified and those whose American ownership has not yet been established.

Most of the goods were released unconditionally, but in a few instances the referee required deposits with the price of an amount equal to the cost. It is now certain, however, that none will reach the prize court.

**Great Britain Will Not Buy Up the Cotton Crop**

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 18.—Putting cotton on the contraband list will not decrease the bona fide consumption in neutral countries, in the opinion of officials of the British Embassy, and, far from complicating the present situation, will rather tend to simplify it. It is pointed out that the most serious measures will be resorted to prevent cotton from reaching Germany or her allies, but that is the condition now

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**\$35 to \$125 DRESSES—\$18 & \$32**  
Afternoon dresses of silk and cloth—also charming frocks of net, crepe, batiste, etc.

**\$125 to \$195 DAY & EVENING GOWNS—\$45**  
Bridge, dinner and dance gowns—a splendid opportunity to replenish one's wardrobe for the many informal affairs now taking place at the various seaside resorts.

**\$55 to \$125 AFTERNOON & EVENING WRAPS—\$35**  
A summary of styles suitable for formal and informal wear.

**\$45 to \$125 TAILLEUR SUITS—\$28**  
Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects, including silk and cloth afternoon styles—very suitable for "between seasons," from now until your later Fall selections are made.

**\$35 to \$65 MOTOR & TRAVEL COATS—\$15 & \$25**  
Of velvet, covert, tweed, whipcord, etc., the last of many lines. (White coats included.)

**\$45 Shantung Coats, \$18 \$22 Linen Coats, \$10**

**\$35 & \$45 SILK & SATIN DRESS SKIRTS—\$10**  
Suitable for wear at informal afternoon affairs.

**MUNITION STRIKE IS REPUDIATED BY MACHINISTS**

International Association Disclaims Plan of Its Vice-President.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Agitation for a national strike in munition plants, as proposed by J. J. Kenner, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, was repudiated here to-day by the executive board of the association. The board determined, however, to wage vigorously a general campaign for an eight-hour day in all shops.

W. H. Johnston, international president, was authorized to disavow the strike project. "My attention has been called to an interview by Vice-President Kenner," he said to-night, "in which he declares that he will urge the association to enforce the eight-hour day. This statement is unauthorized by the international association and is wholly at variance with its policy. We have not declared for a general strike. In fact, we will use every means to prevent such a development."

"However," added Mr. Johnston, "a general campaign will be carried on for a shorter work day, a movement which has been under way for some time. For three years we have been making a special effort in this direction in the printing machinery industry. Our campaign will be waged in all branches of the industry where business conditions justify it."

Vice-President Kenner will appear before the executive board to-morrow to urge his national strike proposal despite to-day's action.

Unfavorable opposition to the so-called scientific shop management system installed by the government in the arsenal at Watertown, N. Y., was determined upon to-day by the executive board, which voted to support machinist employees of that arsenal "to the fullest extent" in their campaign against the system. The board directed N. P. Alfais to confer with the Watertown employees and to report as soon as possible.

**U-BOATS SINK SEVEN VESSELS**

Germans Torpedo One Spanish, Two Norwegian and Four British Craft.

London, Aug. 18.—Three British steamers, one British trawler, one Spanish steamer and two Norwegian steamers make up to-day's list of vessels sent to the bottom by German submarines.

The British craft were the steamers Bonny, of 2,702 tons; the Thornfield, of 488 tons; the Maggie, of 284 tons, and the trawler George. The Norwegian steamers were the Komulus, of 820 tons, owned in Kragers, and the Mineral, of 640 tons, owned in Narvik. The Spanish steamship was the Isidor, of 2,044 tons.

Of the crews, twenty-one from the Bonny and eight from the Isidor were picked up. Those of the other vessels were reported all saved.

The Swedish steamer Narvik, from Philadelphia, July 29, for Stockholm; the Norwegian steamer Styrm, from Baltimore, July 28, for Malmoe; and the Norwegian steamer Helga, from New Orleans July 17 for Aalborg, all of which were detained at Kirkwall by the British authorities, have been released.

The Swedish steamer Kronprinsessan Margareta, from San Francisco, June 22, for Stockholm, detained at Kirkwall on August 13, has been ordered to discharge her cargo for action by the prize court.

**B. Altman & Co.**

Visitors to New York and the adjacent Summer resorts are invited to include in their itinerary a visit of inspection to the

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